

Read "The Convention Reports"



VOL. 3



CALGARY, JUNE 19th, 1919

One Dollar per year

No. 13

THE QUESTION OF ALL TIME

"Beside the road of time the gaunt
Sphinx lay
Half buried in the dust of cities
dead.

A mighty nation came with ringing
tread;

The monster rose; the traveler stood
at bay

And heard the riddle: 'What is there
to say

When idlers feast and toilers lack
for bread?'

No answer came; a struggling gasp
instead

"Told that the Sphinx had clutched
another prey.

Empire on empire fell, the question
still

Unanswered, and to-day our young
land hears

It asked. She hears; her lips half
apart with will

To speak; yet she is silent and ap-
pears

To halt in sudden doubt 'twixt two
replies--

Still closer draws the Sphinx with
baleful eyes."—E. E. Miller.

THE REAL CAUSE OF UNREST

Here is what the Veteran, the official
publication of the Great War Veterans of
Canada, says as to the cause of revolu-
tionary unrest:—

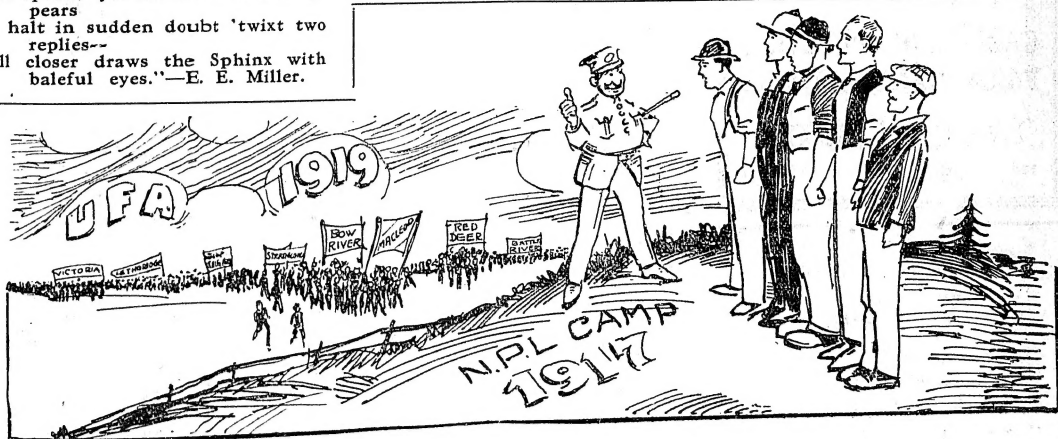
"The men mainly responsible for foster-
ing Bolshevism in this country, are the
piratical profiteers who suck the life-blood
of Canada under the protection of the law;
men who have forfeited every consideration
to respect through plundering the national
treasury while occupying positions of
public trust; titled heads of corporations
that grind out the widows last nickel and
"patriotically" invest their swollen divi-
dends in untaxable Victory Bonds, upon
which the people must pay a second
profit; "representatives" who create dis-
gust and distrust by making one law for
the rich and another for the poor; who flitch
the natural resources and wealth of the
nation and re-sell them to the common
herd" at a hundred per cent. profit."

KEEP AN OPEN MIND

Many farmers at the Conventions as-
sured us they read every word of this paper
and thought it "just the thing." A few
others thought "it travelled too fast at
times."

Now when we started the **Independent**
political movement in Alberta just over
two years ago, we were ridiculed, laughed
at and scoffed at. It was thought to be
altogether too absurd an idea to take up.
Yet, look at the crowds of "respectable"
people that are now lining up with it, and
many others like Pilate of old are "almost
persuaded" it is the right thing.

Before true democracy comes there is a
big work ahead. Our contributors are
for the most part the progressive farmers
of the Province. But we want our columns
to be the medium of **free expression** for
all. Will you help us make it worth while.
Get the articles discussed, and if wrong,
let us know about it. Above all keep an
open mind yourself.



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How the Farmers Are Robbed

(FOURTH ARTICLE)

By John Glambeck (Queenstown, Alta.)



Just as the wheat growers and raisers of other cereals, producers of butter and eggs, are robbed, so are the producers of livestock robbed by the big interests. Right now owners of big packing plants of U.S. and Canada are spending millions making statements in

books and in the public press telling the public how small their profits really are. In 1917 Swift & Co. issued their year book telling the public about their small profits. They made it appear that they were great philanthropists and performed the packing business for practically nothing. But on page 30 of the same book we find admissions that show anything but small profits. It says that on Nov. 8, 1916, the capital of the company was increased from \$75,000,000 to \$100,000,000 (par value \$100); that a regular dividend at \$8 per share was paid during 1916; and also that a special dividend of \$33.33 1-3 per share was paid Nov. 25, 1916, out of a surplus accumulated prior to September 28, 1912. This doesn't look like doing business for nothing.

When Phillip Armour, the founder of Armour Co., died, he left fifteen millions to his two sons, seven and a half millions to other relatives and seven and a half millions to charities, besides leaving an estate worth fifteen millions. J. Ogden Armour, the present head of the firm, has accumulated a vast fortune since then. In 1912 the Chicago newspapers estimated his wealth at \$350,000,000. A few years ago Mr. Armour built himself a fine residence costing \$2,000,000. His Lake Forest estate covers about one thousand acres, and the palace on it is built after the style of an Italian villa and is one of the finest and most beautiful private residences in the world. The net profits of Morris & Company, another big packing concern, were, for the year ending Nov. 4, 1916, as shown, \$3,832,242, equal to 11 1/2 per cent. on their capital. These profits were clear and above all interest charges and liberal reserves for depreciation.

The packing firms to-day make great fortunes from the by-products and offal. In the early days of the packing industry all parts of the carcass except actual meat and hides were thrown away. But for many years scores of by-products have been made from substances formerly considered to have no commercial value. The most valuable by-product is the hide. Fourteen years ago hides were sold at 10 1/2

cents per pound computing that figure a the average of all hides. In May, 1917, while the packers have been paying only 6 to 11 cents a pound for cattle, they have been selling hides for from 29 to 32 cents a pound. As the average hide weighs about 65 pounds it yields the packers about \$19, a snug little sum on hides alone.

Next in point of value among the by-products come butter-fats. An average animal will produce from 60 to 75 pounds of butter fats. By heating these fats, oleo stock is derived, and also tallow and Stearine. In 1903 the price of oleo oil ranged from 7 1/2 to 9 3/4 cents per pound. On May, 1917, oleo oil sold for from 23 1/2 to 24 cents a pound. The offal such as liver, heart, brains, sweetbread, kidneys and tails are handled with very little expense but all bring big money. Horns, hoof and bones all bring good money to the packers now, because they have found a way to dispose of them, but the cattle raiser gets absolutely nothing out of this. On the basis of prices in May, 1917, the net value of leading by-products per head of cattle would approximately be: Hide, \$19.20; oleo products, \$6.00; offal, \$5.00; total, \$30.20. The actual price paid to the farmer for cattle per 100 pounds in 1903 was about \$3.75 to \$3.90. In 1917 the actual price to the farmer for prime beef cattle per hundred pounds has been \$10.50 to \$10.60. The increase has been less than one-third. But during the same time the increase in the net value of leading by-products has been considerably more than one-third, and on some of it one-fourth.

Technically the farmer gets paid for the whole of the cattle on the hoof. But actually the packers' scheme is so arranged that the meat carcass alone pays the purchase and leaves a margin besides. Practically, the packers get a present of the by-products.

From the hog everything is used except the squeal. The following computation published in the Co-Operative Packer, March 1917, shows what the farmer gets, for example, from four hogs, and the profit made by the packers from the same hogs including by-products. The figures at higher prices run practically the same. Four hogs live weight 835 pounds, average, 208 3/4 pounds at 6 3/4 cents a pound; the farmer received \$56.36, from which must be deducted all charges such as yardage and commission charges, exorbitant feed charges, etc., leaving a net return to the farmer of \$52. Factory cost including all overhead and selling expenses, at 75 cents a head, \$3.00. Total cost to the packer of finished product, at a very conservative estimate, \$59.36. Cut and sold the same day the four hogs brought the following prices:

4	Bung Guts	12c	\$ 0.48
8 1/2	Small Guts	30c	2.55
1	Giblet Meat	7c	.07

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4	Cheek Meat	8c	.32
2 1/4	Snouts	5c	.11
1 1/2	Head	7c	.11
1 1/2	Ears	4c	.08
2 1/4	Tongue	5c	.13
2 1/4	Heart	5c	.13
2 1/4	Pouches	6 1/2c	.26
2	Kidneys	4c	.08
23	Leaf Lard	7c	1.61
6	White Grease	5c	.30
2	Brown Grease	4 1/2c	.09
13	Fertilizer	2c	.26
8	Hair	11c	.88
125 1/4	Hams	12c	15.06
112 1/4	Shoulders	11c	12.37
81 1/4	Loins	14c	11.41
77	Fatbacks	8c	6.16
117 1/4	Corn Bellies	11c	12.03
8	Halfribs	7 3/4c	.62
19 1/4	Excelsior Pork	8c	1.56
7 1/2	Neck Bones	4c	.30
1 1/4	Tails	7c	.08
11	Feet	4c	.44
2 1/2	Hock Bones	2c	.04
2	Ex. Lean Trim.	8 1/2c	.17
5 1/4	Lean Trim.	8 1/2c	.39
81 1/4	Fat Trim.	6c	4.88

740 lbs. sold by packers for\$73.95
 Cost 59.36

Profit on 4 hogs\$14.59

As between five and six millions of hogs are slaughtered annually, the packers get huge profit from hogs alone. The net profits of Armour and Company for the year ending Oct. 28, 1916, were \$27,162,164, as compared with net profits of \$18,048,694 in 1915. Nominally the dividend on capitalization amounted to ten per cent. But—and this is a large and important but—Armour & Co. had been accumulating a surplus (that is to say, undivided profits) of more than \$84,000,000. So great was their surplus that in August, 1916, they declared a stock dividend of \$80,000,000. Huge as this stock dividend was it didn't take all of their surplus. In reality, says the report from which I take this, the net profits of Armour & Co. in 1916 amounted to more than 135 per cent. on their previous capitalization of \$20,000,000.

Under the existing system of livestock marketing there is absolutely no way for the farmer to get his livestock in the form of a finished product to the table of the consumer without being held up for at least eleven direct unavoidable profits or charges. These are: (1) the local livestock buyer's profits; (2) railroad charges from country to market; (3) yardage charges; (4) feed charges; (5) commission charges; (6) insurance charges; (7) packing house profits; (8) expense of travelling salesmen selling products; (9) freight charges to retail trade; (10) draymen's charges to retail stores; (11) retail dealer's profit. If livestock is sold to

speculators, as is often the case, their profit is to be added.

The farmer is absolutely helpless to avoid paying this long line of profits and whether the farmer sells fat hogs or cattle to the packers or whether he sells stockers and feeders, he has to face a long string of extortions under the present system of marketing. And while the packing companies set the price on what the farmer shall get for his livestock and set the price that the consumers shall pay for meat they pay starvation wages to the workers in the packing plants. At the very time when Armour & Co. was making enormous war profits, Professor John C. Kennedy testified that an investigation he had made showed that of 8,160 employees on the payroll in the busy season, 46.49 per cent. received less than \$10 per week. Twelve per cent. between \$4 and \$5, twenty per cent. between \$5 and \$7.50, and nine per cent. between \$9 and \$10 per week. Of employees getting more than \$10 per week, only three per cent. got more than \$20. When Mr. Armour was asked whether it was possible under the American standard of living for a man to live and raise a family on \$12 a week, he replied that a lot of people had done so.

It was during this very time when Armour & Co., in addition to disbursing the usual dividends, were piling up a colossal surplus of \$90,000,000, that one infant out of every three born in the stockyards district died before it reached the age of two years, because of overcrowding, bad ventilation, bad housing conditions and other causes. But what does this wholesale slaughter of children matter, as long as the great exploitation system can be kept going. As long as there still be enough wage slaves to go around to work the big packing plants the balance may die for all the packers and all the upholders of our present system care.

—JOHN GLAMBECK.

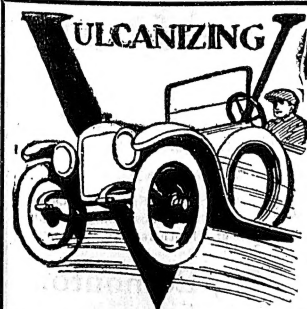
Read "The Great Uprising of the Common People"—Page 7



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What's the Matter with Canada?

By Geo. Bevington (Winterburn, Alta.)

I have just finished reading the booklet entitled "What's the Matter with Canada?" by J. W. Leedy. There is no doubt but that agricultural Canada is suffering immeasurably through lack of credit, but this is not all that is the matter with Canada.

I was struck with one statement made by Mr. Leedy. He says he never raised objection to the rate of interest charged by the Banks. Now, in my opinion, there is lots of room for objection on this ground and this item alone accounts for a good portion of what is wrong with Canada. Let us try to get some idea of what Alberta alone pays (needlessly) in interest every year. According to statements made by various government officials there is registered in Alberta Registration Offices land mortgages totalling nearly one hundred million dollars at eight to twelve per cent. per annum. The Provincial debt and bonds guaranteed amount to sixty-five millions or more; part of this amount the people of Alberta pay interest on through taxation, part through telephone dues. Part of this amount being railway bond guarantees we either pay the interest through freight rates or if earnings are not sufficient we must pay through taxation, so that in any case the people pay.

Now, we have Cities, Towns, Villages, Rural Municipalities, School Districts, Local Improvement Districts, all issuing bonds to an enormous amount, possibly not less than one hundred million. All our merchants, millers, manufacturers, wholesalers, construction companies, packing plants, elevators, cold storage plants and what not, carry their stock in trade on an established line of credit which is all interest bearing, even the building in which they do business is interest bearing. This would amount to several hundred millions. Then all the money that is in circulation among all the people of the province is bearing interest every day that it is out of the Bank (for as you know not a dollar gets out of a bank until an interest bearing note goes in). What this amount is can only be guessed at, and yet this is not all.

There are those large companies whose head offices are outside of the province whose financing is done possibly in other countries, such as the International Harvester Company, who carry large stocks of goods on which interest is charged and paid by the Alberta purchaser. There are transcontinental railway lines whose freight and passenger rates must be high enough to pay interest on the cost of the road, to say nothing of the graft, watered stock, etc., amounting to several hundred millions. All this is interest bearing or dividend bearing, which, so far as the person who pays is concerned, is the same thing, and yet this is not all.

Think of the innumerable private loans that are made to Alberta borrowers by friends, relatives, etc., living in other places, all of which draw interest from the industry of the people of Alberta; and then ask yourself what Alberta's interest bill is. Would it be too conservative to say that we are paying interest on one billion dollars at eight per cent. If this is near the mark, then our interest bill must be near eight million dollars per annum.

Now, since we have no place within the province where money is issued and since practically this whole sum of borrowings comes from outside the province, we must therefore produce and send out of the

province enough goods to bring in the money with which we pay this interest. This to my mind constitutes a considerable portion of what is the matter with Canada, and Alberta in particular.

This question of interest to the wage-earner and to what is called the middle or well-to-do classes does not seem to be of much consequence. Many wage-earners with whom I have discussed the subject seem to think that if they are able to secure a large enough wage that all their financial difficulties would be solved, and, of course to a certain extent, this is true. The well-to-do class put it this way—I do not borrow money, I have sufficient to carry on my business, therefore the rate of interest is not of personal importance to me.

But let us look at this thing. Every manufacturer, wholesaler and retailer carries most if not all of his stock in trade on borrowed money. He must and does add to the selling price of the goods he handles an amount sufficient to cover interest and passes this amount on to the consumer. Every person then with exception of those who belong to the kept class must pay interest and must be vitally interested how we supply ourselves with a circulative medium and at what rate of interest; also vitally interested in seeing that every necessary industry is supplied with a sufficient amount of credit to carry on at the highest point of efficiency.

Now, I am going to digress for a few moments to give an illustration of what is the matter with farming. When the farmer has a calf running around his yards the hide of this calf does not grow in value only as the calf grows and as the hide increases in pounds; after the beast is grown, the hide ceases to grow in value until the animal is killed and the hide marketed. It then commences to grow at once, and at a remarkable rate. Just follow the increasing process. The hide buyer must have interest on his

money while invested in the hide, he adds it to purchase price and hands it on to the wholesaler, who in turn must have interest on the value of the hide, on the first buyer's profits, and on the amount added to first cost of the hide to cover interest. This is compound No. 1. This compounding process takes place with every change of ownership, from wholesaler to tanner, from tanner back to wholesaler of leather, from wholesaler to manufacturer, from manufacturer back to wholesaler of boots, from wholesaler of boots to retailer, and lastly from retailer to you who produced the hide. Now, how much do you suppose you pay for boots and how much to the great credit monopoly? Why won't the hide increase in value while in your possession as it does in the possession of others? Your capital is invested in it. Why won't your grain increase in value while lying in your granary as it does in elevators? Your money is invested in it, and surely you are entitled to interest on your investment while holding it, if dealers and credit monopolists are entitled to interest on their investment while holding it.

This is what is the matter with farming: Lack of credit to carry on his business at the highest point of efficiency and having to bear this burden of interest on all business carried on throughout the country. This being an agricultural country, the farmer is bound to carry all the burden; he has no one to pass the load on to. The millions that are going out of Alberta every year in interest is simply so much taken from agriculture, for which we receive nothing in return.

In my next, I will explain how ninety per cent. of this interest could be saved to the people of Alberta.

—GEO. BEVINGTON.

Read "The Coming of the New Social Order"—Page 6 and 7.

What's the Matter with Canada?

—BY—

John W. Leedy

A Discussion of the

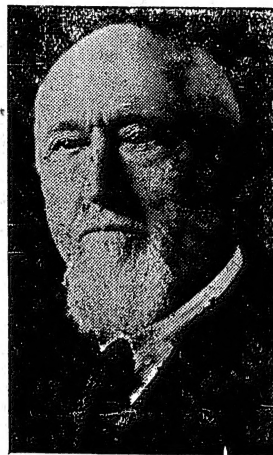
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There is no wealth but life. That country is the richest which nourishes the greatest number of noble and happy human beings.—Ruskin.

IS IT A MISTAKE?

The U.F.A. conventions in many respects have been great. The interest manifested by the locals has been phenomenal; antipathy to the old party system was pronounced; and the principles upon which the movement is based seem to be generally sound and democratic. Never before have the farmers had the opportunity of assuming the direct responsibility of government. Henceforth they will not be able to place upon the shoulders of politicians, parties or governments the blame for maladministration. If the farmers are successful in electing representatives through their organization responsibility will rest with them for whatever results may obtain.

But we are disappointed in the exclusive stand which the farmers have taken at all conventions. No person may participate in this new political movement except members of the U.F.A., and membership in the U.F.A. is limited to bona-fide farmers.

Largely due to the influence of President Wood who advocated the closed door at every convention the farmers decided to keep the movement to themselves. No doubt their intentions are the best in the world, and it is their privilege to do as they please with their own organization, but we believe that in this they have made a mistake, and that they will be led to correct it before the first political contest is upon them.

The President of the U.F.A. contends that in thus excluding all people who are not farmers that they are adhering to a principle. True! But what is the principle? If it is a democratic principle—and surely it must be—how is it that others as well as farmers cannot subscribe to it? There is no fundamental democratic principle upon which the farmers or any other industrial unit have a monopoly. If it be a political principle it is a people's principle.

WHAT IS THE DIFFERENCE?

The old parties were organized in Ottawa, platforms were made by political leaders under advice from the ruling class, and all finances were provided by deeply interested parties. When election day came the party spokesman came to the people and said: "Nothing neither great nor small is left for you to do—just put a cross opposite our candidate's name—that is all we expect of you."

Strange as it may seem, those who are not privileged to be farmers are placed in the same position by the farmers' party. The only difference in so far as the urban dweller is concerned is that a larger number of people have been involved in the making of the platform, and in the paying of the election expenses. The U.F.A. comes to the people who live in towns and villages and says:—"Here you are! We have picked the man, made the platform, paid the expenses, we will permit you to vote for him if you wish it."

The strange thing about all this is that the people in the towns are just as democratic as people on the farms, and are not likely to be satisfied very long with the simple act of putting a cross on the ballot. This does not afford any opportunity for development to the persons who happen to work in stores, it does not afford any responsibility for such. All that they can do is to mark a ballot and then blame the U.F.A. This sounds like something we have heard somewhere before.

THE UNITED TOWNS OF ALBERTA

But let us face the issue. We have no monopoly of vision or truth. The U.F.A. may be correct in seeking to obtain parliamentary representation in a craft union basis. If so, what is the duty of the towns of Alberta?

The U.F.A. promises co-operation in political action with any political unit similarly organized. Old party units operated autocratically from Ottawa will not be co-operated with, but if the old party idea is abandoned, and people organize on democratic lines the U.F.A. will co-operate with such.

This position whether correct or in error presents a clear challenge to every town to organize civic units for social and political purposes. They should cast off the old party chains and unite on a common ground in the interests of higher citizenship, political organization should be effected on non-party lines, and then the executive of the United Towns of Alberta would be in a position to

co-operate with the United Farmers of Alberta. Which town will have the honor of formulating the first union of this character?

* * *

WHAT IS DEMOCRACY?

Democracy seems to be used by some people as a sort of magic term of mysterious meaning. Some people carry it on their lips as a superstitious person would carry a talisman, and we have known cases in which it has acted as a charm to the happy user of the term.

Mr. Frank Oliver, speaking at a Liberal convention, declared that "Democracy is the people in action." There is nothing of the mysterious, or magic about this definition. It is practical good sense; it is true. Democracy is not what a dreamer dreams that the people may some time do, it is what the people are doing.

Potentially democracy may be capable of the highest achievement possible to the human imagination, and practically it may be guilty of the most stupid blunders. Democracy is a living developing thing, and the measure of its stature is what the people of Canada are doing to-day.

* * *

WHY SOVIETS?

The statements made at the Presbyterian General Assembly by Dr. A. O. MacRae, of Calgary, is indicative of a new leadership in that church. In his strong and rousing address Dr. MacRae did not fail to introduce his Eastern brethren to Western conditions; he struck a blow against officialism in the church, and put his finger on the weakness of the present administration in its relation to industrial unrest, and advanced the idea that Capital should be used for service.

"If the federal and municipal governments of our country do not do their duty in this matter we will have Soviet government . . . The unrest in the West is largely due to the fact that our government failed to cope with the situation, and if the government cannot measure up to the requirements of our country let them step down and out." "If the Church does not make a pronouncement that Capital exists in Canada for Service the Church will be hooted in the trades and labor councils." These were some of the statements made by the principal of the Western Canada College of Calgary.

Dr. A. O. MacRae is well known throughout Western Canada as one of the best equipped and ablest educationists. He is highly cultured, a

thinker, and cautious in his utterances. No one will dare to cry Bolsheviki at Dr. MacRae when he places before the leaders of the Presbyterian Church the bare facts concerning our social and industrial unrest. He openly and courageously places the blame of whatever Bolshevism there may be at the door of the Canadian government, and calls upon it to act in a measure of wisdom or quit, and allows others to try; he urges the church to declare its position and advocates capital for service only.

When men of Dr. MacRae's calibre are taking this position, we grow confident and if they contrive to use their talents and influence in the direction indicated in the above quotations, Canada will yet be made safe for good citizenship.

* * *

THE HERALD The Calgary Herald **INVITES** is a Plutocratic **TROUBLE** journal which claims to stand for law and order. Whenever there is an opportunity offered, and often without justification it cries Bolsheviki at all who disagree with it. Bolshevism to the Herald means bloodshed, lawlessness, crime, etc., etc. We are not now concerned with what Bolshevism really means, but rather with what the Herald takes it to mean. Educated people know of course, that the Herald is wrong. But we will measure the Herald by its own yard stick. We are opposed to bloodshed, disorder and crime, therefore we are opposed to the Calgary Herald.

"Nothing will satiate the better element of the people of Winnipeg but bloodshed." is the statement appearing in the Calgary Herald. Such a statement is not only barbaric and nauseating to a civilized person but it is encouraging those better people to take their drink of human blood. Had such a remark passed the lips of a labor man the Herald would have clamored for his arrest. If such statements are unlawful why is it that the editor of the Herald is not arrested?

Of course it is the champion of these "better" people who will not be satisfied without blood. These "better" people never hesitate to shed blood whenever they can get some one else to do the shedding in their interests.

We are astonished that any daily paper dares to publish such damnable suggestions. We think it is time the typographical unions refused to set some of the Herald's bloodshed stuff.

* * *

Read "What's the Matter with Canada"? by Geo. Bevington. Page 4

LIFE AND WORK

THE GREAT UPRISING OF THE COMMON PEOPLE

(By the Editor)

In the midst of such exciting times as we are at present passing through it is difficult to analyze even superficially what is taking place. When a man is overtaken with danger he does not usually see the whole situation nor has he time or inclination to weigh and analyze, he acts quickly, instinctively. Society is not different in this respect. In the feverish excitement of the industrial and political crisis, the various groups are stirred to action, and they instinctively perform the duty which lies nearest and use the weapons which come readiest to hand, in the interests of group safety and progress.

We are witnessing to-day perhaps the greatest uprising of the common people in Canadian history. During the past three or four years group organization has advanced at a very rapid rate. Previously, organization was largely confined to skilled labor each craft forming a unit. But the same push of necessity, which was behind craft unions, has compelled the organization of other groups, such as the Federal Workers' Union, Teachers' Union, Civic Employees' Union, Policemen's Union, Housekeepers' Union, Clerks' Union and many others. The cause of this group organization negatively expressed may be said to be self-protection. But positively stated it is the urge toward a more abundant life; the positive desire in every heart to be one's best physically, morally, and intellectually.

Following the group organization the industrial tendency is toward the merging of groups into one class conscious force. The one common purpose which will form the basis of unity for the numerous groups is the growing belief that the present economic system is incapable of producing human wellbeing, and that in the future industry and government must be reorganized so as to function in the interests of democracy.

From this doctrine it follows that the interests of all depend upon the inauguration of a new social order, and that the mobilization of all organized strength is the only way to success.

But the unrest is not confined to organized industrial workers. New organizations are developing for political purposes, having in view the building up of a democratic political machine, which will disregard party politics, and be in the control of the people.

So the great struggle of the ages proceeds, gathering in volume and increasing in intensity as the peak of the conflict approaches. Like a battle waged both by land and sea, capitalistic society is being attacked by ever increasing forces both in the political and in the industrial arena. The potential strength of the masses is unconquerable. When sufficiently organized and concentrated the workers of the world will be invincible, and capitalism will capitulate to collectivism.

But the uprising of the Canadian people as seen in industrial and political activity is not of sudden birth, nor of superficial import. It is the logical consequence of wrongs long tolerated, wrongs which for generations have been in ferment. A modern writer in prophecy likens such an uprising to a nature scene. Society while tolerating injustice in silence is represented as a forest in the grip of the winter frost. At the first sign of thaw there comes the impulse to bud. For a time it seems as if each branch and twig urged some others to begin to grow, but suddenly one morning all the leaves are out and summer has come.

Or to change our analogy, when the butterfly crawls from the chrysalis, the change is so obvious as to compel attention and call for comment. But previous to that it has passed slowly and laboriously through the caterpillar stage and only after prolonged effort does it break its limitations and fly to freedom. So behind the spectacular uprising of the common people of our day there is all the tolerated suffering of injustice. Society has passed through its slow process of group organization and now emerges in the light of a conscious purpose to free itself from the bondage of injustice and leap to freedom.

Nor is this uprising of the people to-day unparalleled in history, as some would have it. We are only repeating in our age what others have done in every epoch in the world's history. We have been born and lived in the old institutions fashioned by our forefathers. For generations we have accepted them unquestioningly and they have impressed us with their stability and unchangeableness. But the increasing pressure of economic necessity has shown us the need for new institutions. The rafters of the old house are broken through, the elements pour in upon us, we must build afresh.

How tragic it is to think that any government with ordinary intelligence should contemplate with any degree of assurance the stamping out of a popular uprising. As well might

the botanist think, when he has cut off a leaf or two from a forest, that he has forever stayed the universal impulse of life, as a government to think that by issuing threats of arrest and imprisonment and deportation to individuals it can stay the progressive march of the masses. However much those in authority may object, the fact remains which must not be ignored that we are approaching the dawn of a new day, that dawn longed for by many a dreamer and many a weary watcher through the long dark night of human oppression. Ere long the sun will be above the skyline, new hopes will inspire as the light grows brighter and our objects become clarified. New convictions will grip the heart of the world, new ideas of life, of men, and of service will dominate our thinking, and the light of human civilization will cheer our path into the tomorrow.

Three outstanding phases of the general uprising may with profit be noted. The most singular and the most unexpected is that of the awakening of the church. Slow to move, conservative in outlook, and one of the last institutions to bestir itself, the church had lost the confidence of the common people, and little hope of aid from that quarter was expected. But it is with gratitude that we note the new vision and the new message as expressed in the memorable resolution of the Methodist Conference in Canada, calling for a social revolution. The Methodist church is one of the most influential denominations in this Dominion, and is unquestionably taking the leadership in the great questions of national interest with which we are to-day confronted. Her ministers everywhere are awakening to a new sense of responsibility which this new vision is bringing. Other branches of the Christian church are also being stirred and will no doubt follow the lead of the Methodists in the preaching of a social gospel. The power of the Church is still great and its influence unquestioned, and if at last it has decided in favor of Christianity and righteousness, a great force has been enlisted in the cause of democracy.

Perhaps the most significant phase of the general uprising is seen in the great industrial awakening. There is perceptible a new alignment of industrial forces and a new and more definite purpose. The collective opinion of organized labor is more definitely setting itself to oppose the individual ownership of great national industries; the selling of the laborers like commodities upon the world's market; and against profit-making as an industrial aim.

Industrial democracy or collective ownership is becoming the conscious purpose of organized labor and solidarity is being revealed as the way to victory.

The political uprising among the farmers of the West, in its almost spontaneous outburst, marked by a solidarity unequalled in the ranks of organized labor, is destined to make a profound impression upon our public life. The farmers by virtue of their peculiar position as the pioneers in a great new country, were cast largely upon their own resources, developed to a greater extent the individualistic spirit, and in consequence were among the last to organize. But under pressure of the landowner, of the railway companies, wheat exploiters and class governments, the agrarian worker sought refuge in organization. For many years their efforts have been confined to industrial activities, seeking through influence and agitation to secure redress through government action and to organize a commercial institution which would in some measure remove the economic pressure. But while much has been accomplished in this way, the farmer has been brought face to face with the fact that he has no industrial weapon which can be effectively used against his oppressors, and so has been forced to seek relief through direct political action. In every federal constituency in the province of Alberta large conventions have been held for the purpose of organizing a democratic political movement. No one who visited these conventions could do so without being thrilled with the enthusiasm and the idealism which bespeak the coming of a new social order.

To look at these separately we see much cause of encouragement. But when we see the whole democratic movement in perspective, we see an uprising of the masses that will not be put down, and while there is not likely to be a cataclysmic upheaval in Canada, there are grounds for hope that we will intelligently embrace the democratic principle both in government and in industrial relations that will constitute the sound basis of a new system of society.

Let us beware of losing our enthusiasm. Let us ever glory in something, and strive to retain our admiration for all that would ennoble, and our interest in all that would enrich and beautify our life.

—Philip Brooks.

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BRANDON MAN.

The Independent Political Movement

THE GREAT NEED OF INDEPENDENT ACTION

By Rice Sheppard (Edmonton South)



Where lay the responsibility of the world turmoil of today, War and still rumors of more war, Hunger, Strikes, Discontent everywhere. The loss of dear ones has caused mourning the world over, little children left without father and in thousands of cases without mother, to face the gloom of a wrong governed world. Where lay the responsibility? Why in the last three words of that last sentence, "wrong governed world."

Then what an awful charge lies against the men who accepted the responsibility of representing the people and have neglected that duty. Do they realize that the blood spilt by the nation is to a large extent upon them, for the reason that they who had the power to make laws that would bring about right conditions neglected to do so, and instead created conditions that brought great wealth to a privileged few, who have become so great a burden upon the masses of the people, that they cannot longer bear them. This class have oppressed the workers and done everything in their power to keep them from learning the truth, and discovering the real cause of war with all its suffering which falls principally upon the workers.

Our Governments have allowed the press to be bought up by the monied interests. They have put up for the consumption of the people such matter that will lead them into ignorance and darkness rather than into the true light. Our governments have pampered and puffed the big interests, and made it possible for the banks of the Dominion to fill their coffers with millions of money that could have been saved for the people, they have allowed war contracts to be hawked around and millions made out of them, that should and could have been let direct. They have bartered away our natural resources, our timber, gas and oil lands, coal, water power, etc. While they have been asking our workers to try and save 15 cents a week to help win the war, they allowed profiteers to take millions from war contracts and the people's food, and now they come with the bill of costs of the war, and they do not look to the ones who got rich out of the war, but they propose to tax the worker. They cried for help to save the nation, and the world for Democracy, we gave our boys and we gave ourselves, for we worked harder than ever before, we turned over all we made by our hard work to help win the war, we trusted our government once more even with our money in Victory Bonds, and now I feel much of this is being squandered for lack of knowledge of how to build for the future.

But we must take upon ourselves part of the responsibility of these conditions for we elected whatever was offered us we have not in the past claimed a right to select our own representatives, but allowed ourselves to be fooled by the slick politicians, and we are now suffering the results. Both old parties have played

the game of putting it over the people, they have both played into the hands of the big interests, and allowed them to oppress the people until they are compelled to strike to obtain redress, bringing upon the whole of the people inconvenience and loss and they do all they can to starve the men back to work by delaying any attempt at settlement.

Many a poor woman and little child have gone under in strikes, many a man has lost his life by taking a stand for his rights, but the blood of such will cry out against those that cause the strike. God help us and give us strength and courage even to lay down our lives if it be necessary, that the people may share rightly in the bounties that have been provided in this, our beloved land. May God touch the hearts of men who have become indifferent to the rights of the masses, and lead them to see their duty to their fellow men, before it is too late, before the great flood of indignation breaks the dam, and floods the world with blood.

But God expects us to be men, and will not do for us what we can do for ourselves. It would make us weaklings for we are commanded to feed and care for our families, and if the Bible be true, and we believe it is, then away back in the old days, the people were called upon to destroy their oppressors, their women and their children that not one remain. God grant that history may not be repeated in this respect.

Let us see clearly the way to change conditions, and trust that the desire for equity and justice may be put in the hearts of all men. This can only be brought about by true representation of all peoples in the Government of Nations, Dominions or Provinces. Let us be free from all party ties and prepared to take a stand as men to work for the true interest of all the people. Our old system has failed to give proper results, only by Independent Action can the peoples of our Dominion rise to the higher plane of justice and freedom—a true democracy. It has been long in coming, but if we only remember our duty aright, the dawn of a better day will rise with the sun over the horizon of the future.

—RICE SHEPPARD.

DIRECT ACTION BY FARMERS

The temper of the times in Britain was shown at a Worcester auction at which parts of Earl Beauchamp's Madresfield estates were to be sold. Members of Worcestershire Farmers' Union assembled and protested against the circumstances of the sale.

Mr. Peter Phillips, a farmer, read a resolution passed by the Worcestershire Farmers' Union expressing condemnation of Lord Beauchamp's action, and stating that every effort had been made to induce him to withdraw the six months' notice to quit and to sell the holdings to his tenants at a fair and reasonable price.

The auctioneer tried to proceed with the sale, but there were cries of "Withdraw six months' notice," and the farmers sang "John Peel."

The auction was then suspended for over an hour, and when the auctioneer returned he announced amid cheers that Earl Beauchamp would withdraw the six months' notice.

—PUBLIC OPINION.

"The Farmers and Direct Political Action."—Read pages 6 and 7.

THE RED DEER CONVENTION

By Donald Cameron (Elnora)

One will not easily forget the U.F.A. political convention held for the Red Deer Riding. The enthusiasm and the independent spirit displayed by the bulk of the delegates must have delighted all farmers with a progressive turn of mind. The convention may be writ down as having been successful beyond the most sanguine expectations.

Approximately 200 delegates gathered together from the various parts of a somewhat scattered riding. Through lack of railway facilities many had to cross country by car, and a welcome downpour of rain the night before did not lend assistance in getting over the roads. But all difficulties were forgotten when the electric atmosphere of the convention was reached. The spark to set it alight appeared early when a request to receive a Liberal delegation was made and turned down flat. The old party feelings soon began to work and the incident supplied the necessary "Ginger" to the deliberations. The sponsors showed a dogged spirit and returned to the attack at the evening session and again the next morning when more mature judgment was shown and a respectful hearing was granted the delegation later in the afternoon. Thus the question was to the fore at each session and kept the proceedings lively.

But the most gratifying feature of the convention was the sturdy spirit of independence displayed by the delegates, and which must have been extremely gratifying to the men and women who blazed the trail in furthering the movement for independent political thought and action, oftentimes when conditions were anything but encouraging. It is proof again that despite the difficulties encountered in pioneering, that a right and just cause will appeal to openminded and right thinking people and win out in the end. And it has come not a day too soon.

Things are happening with such rapidity that it is not possible for the isolated farmer to fully realize the import of the times in which we are living. But something very different to what has ever happened before is now being demanded by the farmer and even the sluggish reactionary is now rousing himself in order to keep step with the times.

It was evident that the educational work of the U.F.A. along economic and independent political lines is now beginning to bear fruit. In this connection a tribute of praise is due both to the "Grain Grower's Guide" and "The Alberta Non Partisan" as these have been the mediums largely through which the truth has been and is being presented. The light is thus carried to many who for various reasons are unable to attend meetings and the value of such propaganda cannot be overestimated.

Another point that may be noted was the number of ladies who served on the committees and proved themselves fully the equal of the men in business and executive ability. The convention honored itself when Mrs. Parlbay, of Alix, and Pres. of the U.F.W.A. was elected First Vice-President by acclamation.

The President, Mr. Damron, of Bentley, is likely to prove a "humdinger" and when speaking to the convention showed a sturdy independent and democratic spirit. All the directors are known to be enthusiasts, and give promise of ability in tackling the hard work that lies ahead.

President H. W. Wood, Mrs. Parlbay, Wm. Irvine and Jas. Weir, M.L.A. were the speakers and the remarks of each were enthusiastically applauded. Mr. Wood

was particularly happy in his speech dealing with the overtures put forth by the deputation of the Red Deer Liberal Association, his remarks receiving a storm of approval at the close. Mrs. Parlbay made a very effective speech. Wm. Irvine was explanatory, eloquent and practical in his remarks, while Mr. Weir, as usual, was witty and logical, and was given a fine reception.

Mr. Greenfield made an excellent chairman, but as Mr. Weir pointed out some local person should have accepted the responsibility and thus have received the practice and training necessary for the position.

The convention is now past history and can only be regarded as a preliminary skirmish. The real battle with the interests, who through special privileges oppress the people, lies ahead, and before victory can be assured much organizing and educational work will need to be done. It is up to each one of us to do our part.

The very fact that so many delegates assembled for two days at much inconvenience and expense to themselves to discuss vital problems and lay the foundation for an organization that must now more rapidly result in better conditions being obtained, is sufficient evidence that a sincere and determined effort will now be made to obtain for the farmers and the workers in every walk of life in this fair province of Alberta a more just reward for the industry, assuring to them and their families a more reasonable amount of prosperity and contentment.

There will be differences of opinion as to methods but we can all unite on principles. Let all who have this movement at heart be sincere and honest in their efforts and cultivate the spirit of tolerance. As long as vital principles are not involved we can well afford to sink our own personal views in order that the greatest good to the greatest number may be accomplished.

In closing I must tender a word of appreciation to the magnanimity of spirit shown by the N.P.L. executive in offering to sink the identity of the League in the greater organization and effort now being made, so that the farmers' movement shall not be split. The spontaneous movement now spreading all over the province is but the result of the work accomplished during the past two years. I was glad that the Red Deer Convention embodied the Non Partisan ideal as to the need for changing our form of government in its constitution. It makes the new movement worth while. Farmers are thinking deeply and the gospel preached by the little paper is getting home, many vigorous independent speeches being made at the Convention while a strong undercurrent was evident throughout.

I trust the Non partisan spirit will always be kept burning inside of the larger organization and this little paper, unexcelled for propaganda work, must at all costs be carried on until the fulfilment of our motto is reached—"Equal rights to all, special privileges to none."—DONALD CAMERON.

WAGE SLAVERY

Such is wage slavery. Youth has no pleasure and manhood no future. . . . Generation after generation is swept away, and every succeeding race is more decrepit. Man has no more the stature or the strength of old. The factory child proceeds from emaculated loins, it sucks milk poisoned by the factory life of its mother; it withers and shrivels from the cradle.

Premature toil increase the inborn disease, overwork precludes mental culture, the mind is crushed together with the body—Consider well the remedy.

U.F.A. Attitude Toward Towns People



The New St. Peter—"Ye cannot Enter Here"—Bawl It!

THE HOMES OF MERRIE ENGLAND

King George, in an address the other day, stated that the nation must provide the people not merely with decent shelter, but with homes which they can be proud of.

King Edward, in a speech twenty years ago, made the same statement, to the effect that there was no question of greater social importance than the housing of the workers, and that the difficulties in the way must be surmounted.

But the difficulties were not surmounted. The problem has accumulated to colossal dimensions. Dr. Addison, M.P., states there is an actual shortage of 350,000 working-class houses. Returns of only a quarter of the same class (?) of houses show there are 70,000 quite unfit for human habitation, and 300,000 more in a seriously defective state. Multiply this by four. He instanced five adjoining houses in a typical slum street in London in which 141 people lived with scandalously inadequate sanitary accommodation. The whole street of 29 houses sheltered 733 persons.

What the King should have intimated was that the need was now too great for any tenderness to be shown toward private interests responsible for such a state of affairs.

—The Commonwealth.

Victory belongs to the most persevering
—Napoleon.

RESOLUTION ENDORSING STRIKE

New Norway, Alta., June 4, 1919.

Whereas, We the members of the New Norway U. F. A. Local No. 293, assembled at our regular meeting, after due discussion and consideration, feel satisfied that the strike called by the Union of the Metal Workers of Winnipeg is wholly justified.

And Whereas, we believe that the principles for which the present strike was called for are just and vital to the existence of the above mentioned union, and that it should be granted and openly recognized by the employers concerned.

And Whereas, that practically all other Western unions of labor have struck in sympathy with the Metal Workers of Winnipeg.

We fully endorse the action of the different labor unions in their "striking" for principles.

And, we sincerely hope that the strike will be conducted peacefully, and entirely on democratic principles.

And, we faithfully hope and trust, that the present strike will successfully end in favor of the unions concerned.

J. F. LUNDBERG, President.
JOSEPH NEYRU, Sec.-Treas.

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U.F.A. Political Conventions

EAST AND WEST CALGARY

Since our last issue, U.F.A. political conventions have been held for the Ridings of East and West Calgary, Red Deer, and Victoria. With the exception of the decision of East and West Calgary to have associate memberships, there was nothing different from the other conventions. The same speeches were made at each; the same course directed by officials, and practically the same constitution adopted.

The convention for East and West Calgary was held in Sandstone Hall, Calgary, June 5th and 6th. Mr. W. D. Spence presided. There had been a previous meeting held for this district. There seemed to be, however, a disposition on the part of the U.F.A. officials to disregard the first meeting, although it was called by the Central office. Mr. Higginbotham appeared to take charge of the secretarial work, but objection to this was immediately raised, and after some debate between Mr. Parker and Mr. Higginbotham, a vote on the secretary was taken, with the result that Mr. Higginbotham retired to the office while Mr. Parker was elected secretary of the convention.

Mr. H. W. Wood made his speech at the opening of the convention, and set forth the nature of the movement to be undertaken, laying special emphasis on the necessity of keeping it purely U.F.A.

At the request of the convention Mr. W. Irvine spoke in opposition to the idea of closing the political door in the face of honest democrats who might want to support the new movement.

The debate which followed on this point was the feature of the convention and revealed a much higher standard of talent than was exhibited at any of the other conventions. Mr. Wood stood firm for the closure to be put on all except those who entered as bona fide farmers through the U.F.A. door, while Mr. R. A. Parker led the debate for an associate membership which would permit all who agreed with the democratic principles of the U.F.A. political movement to have a voice in its direction, but in matters pertaining to the industrial phase of the movement only the members who were bona fide members would have full privileges. Mr. Parker showed himself a clear thinker and forceful speaker. His proposal was sane and practical and consequently met with great approval notwithstanding the fact that Mr. Wood who sternly opposed associate membership was in his home convention.

Other forceful advocates of Mr. Parker's motion were Mr. Sly, of Strathmore, who took the position that there were only two classes in modern society, one of which was the twenty-three money kings who

dominated Canada and its government, the other being the rest of the people who were worked, and were governed; Mr. Simmons, of Carstairs, supported the motion on democratic grounds, while Mr. McCune of Irricana, Mr. Ewing of Irricana, Mr. Jamieson of Crossfield, and others spoke eloquently in favor of associate members with full rights from the viewpoint of practical politics and so from that of democratic principles.

The discussion was prolonged and thoroughly debated pro and con after which the convention decided in favor of Mr. Parker's proposal, but amended to the point of the ridiculous.

With this exception there were no important alterations in the Constitution from that adopted by other conventions.

The amendment as passed read as follows:

"Resolved, that authority is hereby granted to all locals in the East and West Calgary federal constituency to solicit and receive associate members, said associate members shall have equal rights and privileges with the regular members only insofar as questions of a political nature are concerned, and shall be required to pay the regular membership fee, provided always that said associate member shall be required upon joining to pledge himself to vote for any candidate nominated or endorsed by a regularly called convention, such convention to be composed of delegates who must be full members only and elected by full members, always provided that no incorporated city shall be included in the resolution, and furthermore that each and every local shall have the power at any time to revoke the membership of associate members by a majority vote of those present at the meeting, on which question no associate member shall have the right to vote."

The following officers were elected:—

East Calgary

President—A. A. Hall, Crossfield.
Vice-President—W. D. Spence, Calgary.
Secretary, Pro Tem—R. A. Parker.

Directors:

A. C. Scratch, Irricana.
F. Sken, Cheadle.
L. C. Hyatt, Dalemead.
W. J. Moran, Huxley.

West Calgary

President—C. H. MacFarquhar, Dog Pound.
Vice-President—Wm. Graham, Dog Pound.

Directors

Alex. Moore, Cochrane.
R. R. Wood, Carstairs.
J. W. Simmons, Carstairs.
D. McEachern, Cochrane.

THE RED DEER CONVENTION Attempt at Capture by Liberals

The U.F.A. Political Convention for the Red Deer Riding, held on Tuesday and Wednesday, June 10th and 11th, differed from the placid course run by the other conventions held, and the first real move from the old line parties in regard to the new political movement developed when the Liberal Association of the Riding made a strong effort to join forces with the new organization, thus putting Mr. Wood's idea of co-operating with other organizations to the test immediately.

At the Liberal convention for the same riding held the week previously a committee of fifteen were appointed to place their viewpoint regarding amalgamation of forces before the U.F.A. convention. The Liberals had chosen their candidate, Mr. W. F. Puffer, of Lacombe, with the proviso that he should retire in the event of another candidate being agreed on. It was the first open attempt made to capture a U.F.A. convention for the Liberal machine, and when the proposal of the committee came before the delegates at the first afternoon session, it was early seen there were many sympathizers with the object in view, though by a very decided majority the convention voted that the Liberal delegation "be not heard."

Mr. Wood's Curiosity

However, not all the farmer delegates were "Non-Partisan" in their viewpoint, and at the evening session another attempt to induce the convention to receive the delegation was made, but again without success. Nothing daunted, the matter was again brought up at the Wednesday morning session, and after an appeal from Mr. Wood, who had the previous day been voted the privileges of a delegate by the convention, a motion to reconsider the question was carried.

Mr. Wood stated he had a great curiosity to know what was wanted by the Liberals. "They might be going to try and educate us, or bring an olive branch or a death-bed repentance. There was nothing to be afraid of. Sanity was required, backed up by dignity and fairness." A delegate urged the convention to be careful and pointed out that the Liberals in years past had never been so anxious to consider the farmers.

Mr. Jamieson said if the farmers wanted to stay "United," they must stay by themselves. Mr. Bond (Alliance) said that as the farmers were trying to break away from the old parties a committee of Liberals would be decidedly in the wrong place. Many delegates favored the proposal, while several opposed it, one delegate stating if the Convention wished to kill the movement no quicker way could



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be found than to introduce any old party politics. In the end a motion to receive the deputation at 2 p.m. was carried.

What the Liberals Wanted

Mr. Gibson (President Liberal Association), spoke and stated it would be unwise to put two candidates in the field who stood for the same principles, and that they were willing to select a candidate agreeable to both.

Mr. Puffer, the adopted Liberal candidate, said the Liberal Provincial Convention last February adopted the Canadian Council of Agriculture platform on the tariff and taxation, and asked the delegation to remember there was a large number of electors who did not belong to the U.F.A. who were engaged in other industries. The progressive forces of Western Canada should be united to resist the demands of Eastern Canada. If a strong and capable farmer candidate could be found to represent them he would be willing to resign in his favor.

Old Party System not Democratic

Mr. Wood: The Liberal platform this year will not materially differ from the platform of other years. But we cannot join forces because they represent an organization that is just as far from our organization as the poles are apart. The primary principle on which our organization is based is to correct the machinery of their organization. That machinery is autocratic and good men cannot give good results in that machine. If that is not a fact, we have no reason for existing. Their machine is not built by the people. They sent as good men to Parliament in 1896 as they are going to send next year, and they sent them to Parliament on a democratic platform, and they didn't get results.

If they will tear loose from their party machine, and they will organize in Red Deer district, the people themselves organize and develop a democratic organization, outside of the farmers' movement, purely on a foundation basis of principle, then we can co-operate with them, but how is this independent, democratic political organization in Red Deer district, that belongs entirely to the people, going to join hands with a political movement that is built, and set in motion by somebody in Winnipeg, that we haven't got any control over. The only thing in the world we can do in order to join forces with them in their present organization is just simply to abandon our organization. One has got to be abandoned. Now, if some way can be worked out whereby we can do that, and for us not to abandon the principles of our organization, all well and good. We want to win the election just as much as they do, but we want something more, than to win an election.

To you gentlemen, I would say, "Come ye out from among them, and be separate from them." Then we can consider with you.

Democracy comes slowly

Mr. Puffer: In respect to the question of being democratic and autocratic, I think that we are nearly all in one accord in a desire for democracy. These things always come slowly. I am obliged to take issue with Mr. Wood that we got nothing in 1896. We got something, although not as much as we hoped. In respect to coming out of our party, I think it would be difficult to do that until you have a provincial organization arranged.

To Report Later

In a general discussion that followed, Mr. Brinnan (Bulwark), in a very decisive speech stated it was like flogging a dead

horse to discuss the matter longer. We should ask these expiring corpses to get out. If this convention favors giving the matter consideration it will end in disruption. This movement to do us any good at all must be kept non-partisan or independent.

Mr. Wallace (Red Deer), questioned the right of the deputation to appear for the Liberal party. He had been a Liberal for years and had heard nothing of the convention held.

A motion instructing the executive to investigate and report fully to next convention, was carried.

Report of Convention

Mr. H. Greenfield, of Westlock, near Edmonton, was elected chairman, and the opening session was largely occupied in electing the various committees. At the afternoon session 187 delegates and a large number of visitors were present, the hall being crowded to the doors.

Mr. Wood's Address

President H. W. Wood, in his opening address, reviewed the organization of the commercial branch of the U.F.A. It had been successful but mistakes had been made and warning should be taken in organizing the political branch from the mistakes that had been made. The idea was not to make big profits but to correct trade conditions. There were 36,000 shareholders with an average profit of \$7.47 each year, but they got bigger returns through improved conditions in marketing goods from the farm.

They now found commercial problems were interwoven with the political problem and they had to begin right at the bottom and treat it in an evolutionary, sane and practical manner. After ten years working on political prejudices people were now getting ready for something else, and the time was ripe for political action. Political party prejudice was a disease and the progress already made in trying to cure it was a miracle. The effort now being made was to educate the farmers to make themselves articulate in expressing political opinion. The great fight of civilization was between autocracy and democracy. Every party in the past had been autocratically built. Democracy must be developed through systematized class organization, and they must learn how to use human institutions for the benefit of the people. They had the opportunity to build a democratic machine. The beginning place of all democracy was with the individual and they had the first unit in their U.F.A. locals. Already six other ridings had decided to build a higher unit. They had a free hand and in order to develop ability responsibility must be accepted.

He thought the U.F.A. Local the only door through which anyone should enter the new movement. That had been ridiculed as being undemocratic and narrow. It was not the broadest democracy, he knew, but as soon as the political movement got off the basis of the U.F.A. it would be no longer theirs and could not be managed by them. They had the right to go on and develop all the political strength they could and then for the good of humanity co-operate with other units. Their great aim was the development of citizenship.

Replying to questions, Mr. Wood stated in his opinion the choice of candidate should not be limited to the U.F.A. and that they could co-operate or amalgamate with outside organizations in order to more successfully run a candidate. The main idea must not be to win elections but, to develop principles. The idea of

controlling candidates was in its infancy and would have to be worked out. The recall was not legal and was at best only a makeshift. It had a great moral effect, however, and he could not imagine any elected member withstanding a demand for his recall after having signed it. They must learn to select men they could place the utmost confidence in. The question of selecting a candidate should be deferred.

Joint U.F.A. & N.P.L. Report

The Committee on resolutions recommended that the convention endorse the report of the joint U.F.A. and N.P.L. Committee. On the report being read Mr. H. F. Lawrence (Pine Lake) raised an objection as he did not think it right to listen to Non-Partisans after refusing to hear the Liberal delegation.

Mr. Greenfield explained that the Liberal committee came here as the direct representatives of the Liberals of Red Deer. This report is from the joint committee of the U.F.A. and N.P.L.

A Delegate: Is the Non-Partisan League not the political arm of the U.F.A.?

Mr. Greenfield: Well, 95 per cent. of the members of the League are U.F.A. members. But then you have a membership of six thousand in the N.P.L. and in the U.F.A. of nineteen thousand or more. In dealing with the N.P.L. you are dealing with members of your own organization and if we are going to pull together we have got to give that section of our membership fair consideration.

Mr. Buckingham (Stettler): I would ask that this convention be sympathetic towards the N. P. L., because we have to bear in mind that the N.P.L. was started by members of our own organization and for the same purpose as we are met to-day. They had the courage to start the political movement when some of us had not.

Mr. Jamieson: We have kept the Liberals out, and we are met together here as a body of farmers. I don't think that we should bring any of them into this thing whatever.

Mr. Lawrence: I grant you that there was a great lack of courage and determination shown by the U. F. A. in the past, and it is also possible that the N.P.L. has done a service in leading us. But I do think, in common fairness, if you don't admit one, you should not admit another.

It was agreed to defer the report until after the constitution was brought in.

Fixed Price on Wheat.

Mr. Wood was asked to give his viewpoint regarding a fixed price on wheat, and stated his reason for not favoring a fixed

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price was because it violated the fundamental principles of the U. F. A. organization—"equal rights to all, and special privileges to none."

Resolutions

Resolutions was passed deferring the nomination of a candidate, recommending the calling of a provincial convention after the district associations had all been formed, and one favoring the locals studying the Farmers' Platform clause by clause with a view to adopting a program that would meet with the approval of the agrarian community as a whole.

Mr. Irvine's Address.

Mr. Irvine spoke at the evening session, and stated he was surprised at the objections raised to the joint committee report. In the discussion, there were some who did not understand the difference between the N.P.L. and an old line party, when they really differed as much as a line of battleships would to a railway train.

Why the N. P. L. Was Organized.

In the first place, the N.P.L. were composed of the U. F. A. members who, over two years ago, believed in political action, but who discovered that the U.F.A. was not prepared at that time to take political action. The leaders were not ready; they realized that it would be fatal to attempt that action until there was a greater unanimity on the part of the rank and file. It was at first organized for farmers only, the door was shut tight, but they learnt by experience, and at the last convention it was decided to open their door.

Efforts to Co-operate.

As soon as the U. F. A. decided to take political action, the executive of the N.P.L. immediately attempted to get in touch with whatever authority there was. But we very soon discovered that the only way was first to get in touch with the committees that were in existence; they could not do anything but attempt to harmonize and attempt to unify, and then leave it to the conventions.

The reason of the Non-Partisan League in getting together was not that they wished to continue as a separate faction, but that they realized that the U. F. A. could do what they had been trying to do, more speedily, more satisfactorily, more economically. We realized that if the U. F. A. had decided to use its locals as a basis of political units, upon which to build the new organization, that it would not be wise for us to continue our organizations opposed to them; providing that we were reasonably certain that the principles for which the League was founded would be safeguarded.

The recommendations that were read to you to-day were drawn up and were submitted and passed unanimously at the conventions, except Lethbridge. After the Macleod convention, the executive of

the N.P.L. met and decided that if the other conventions followed this lead that the Non-Partisan League would have no further excuse for existence.

A Striking Comparison.

I want to compare this with the coming to you of an old political party. The Non-Partisan League comes to you agreeing to sink its identity, and join together for one great purpose. The Liberal party comes to maintain its machine. Do you see any difference. The Non-Partisan League simply was seeking to inaugurate the principles that you have now come with all your power and force to carry out, and as such it would not be well if you should take action against the League in such a manner as to have its membership stirred up, and feel that their organization had been ignored. They are not asking for any favor at all. They are simply stating that they will not split the farmers' movement, and are willing to lose their identity in order that the principles for which they came into existence might live. This is surely some difference.

Only Point of Difference

There is only one point, so far as I know wherein we differ from the U. F. A., and we left it out of our consideration, because we knew it was a knotty problem. We knew it might be the reef upon which we would wreck the prospects of unity, and believed that you would find your own way and ultimately find the proper solution. The one question was whether the organization should be open to everyone, or should it be limited to farmers. But we know perfectly clearly that you are simply beginning to work out your own political salvation, and that question will find its solution upon the practical field, and, therefore, it may be left out of consideration in our terms of amalgamation.

Discussion on Constitution

Mr. Donald Cameron presented the report of the constitution committee. There was some discussion on the meaning of the words "business administration." Mr. Malcolm, the chairman of the committee, explained that it meant simply that every man who was elected should be free to express his opinion on every matter that was brought before parliament, that he should not be under the fear that if he voted in accordance with his honest convictions that he will turn out the government. "All the evils that we suffer, we suffer because of this party system, and we believe that men should go to parliament untrammelled by party ties. We also want to establish the principle that a government doesn't have to go back to the people when one measure is defeated. We also contend that every party should be represented in the government, proportionately. If we can establish the principle that all measures shall be discussed on their merits and not as party issues, we

shall have taken a step towards the democracy that we are trying to build up."

Mr. Wood Cannot Understand

Mr. Wood said he agreed with all that Mr. Malcolm had said about the inefficiency of the present system of government. He still did not understand what was meant by the word "business." It either meant something, or it didn't mean anything. The right kind of business was all right anywhere, but the wrong kind was wrong. "If there is a kind of government that is called a business government, and that is going to give us the right kind of government, we want it, but what is it like?"

Mr. Cameron said that the purpose of this convention was to establish a different form of government. The constitution was amended to read, under the section Objects. "To change our form of government from the party system to an honest and efficient administration, a system based on the fundamental principles of democracy by which ultimately all classes of political thought will have due representation in the government of the country." The constitution, as carried, was practically the same as that adopted by other conventions.

Mrs. Parlyb Addresses Convention

Mrs. Parlyb, invited to address the convention, said Mr. Wood stated yesterday that our strength lay in our voting power. Now, why are you men only trying to mobilize half your strength? There are something like eight hundred men's locals in this province, and about 150 women's. It is necessary to get the germ of organization into a district before you can have a live local, and if you want to have the full strength of this movement, you have got to get the women into it. If you have forgotten that, there are lots of men in this province who have not forgotten it.

Politics More Vital to Women.

Some men tell me that the women are not interested in politics. Now, why aren't they? It is even more vital to women than it is to men. The women have

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suffered a great deal more than you men have, from the land close in being taken up and held out of use, and the settlers being forced to go to outlying districts.

How to Change Heart of Manufacturers.

Sometimes, when I read those wonderful advertisements of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, I just wish that I could take the whole bunch and just dump them on some of our farms. And I would not put them to do your men's work, either. I would give them a little kitchen, about eight by ten, with a thermometer registering about 160 degrees, and I would give them a bunch of hired men to cook for, and eight or ten children, and water to carry from the well, and out again to the hogs in the form of swill, and scrubbing and washing and mending to do. I think they would have a change of heart about the protective tariff.

If you could only show your wife that politics are only an enlargement of their own home housekeeping, finance, education, health, protection for the women and children, all things that women are dealing with in small ways at home, they would soon be interested.

Where Leadership Must Come From.

The future leadership must come from the boys and girls. You can't get enthusiasm for a cause in the old men that you can get in youth, and you cannot train old men and women in the qualities of leadership. You must train this in youth, and this can only be learned in team work and organization.

Teach Citizenship.

The following resolution was carried: Whereas, our organization represents and proposes to carry into effect the principles of democracy, and whereas, it is expedient that the youth of the nation must be acquainted with the existing national conditions, and whereas, it is imperative that we have an educational system that will not lag behind the times, therefore be it resolved, that this convention make the request that the provincial department of education encourage a course of study covering the ethics of citizenship, to be introduced in all the schools, and that the public school libraries be now thoroughly advertised with a view to their more general use by the public.

Election of Officers.

C. F. Damron, of Bently, was elected president; Mrs. Farlby, of Alix, and Mr. Donald Cameron, of Elmore, 1st and 2nd vice-presidents. The following are the directors: Red Deer, L. M. Gaetz; Innisfail, H. A. Malcolm; Olds, Jos. Stauffer; Coronation, C. C. Wager, (Federal); Stettler, A. H. Dean (Castor); Lacombe, A. W. Sharpe; Sedgewick, Harry Swan (Alliance).

A resolution was passed asking that the right to sit in the Dominion Parliament be immediately extended to women.

Mr. Weir's Good Advice.

Mr. Weir, who was present on the second day, was invited to speak at the close. He humorously pointed out that they had concluded their business so he could not possibly do any harm.

Where the Difference Lay.

He was interested in the discussion that afternoon, and Mr. Puffer had spoken of the Liberal Western attitude as being parallel to ours. That may be true, but the headquarters, and the source of that which drives the Liberal party is not Western in its origin and its attitude.

We of the N.P.L. did exactly what your president advised Mr. Puffer and

his associates to do, we have come in, and so long as our principles are adopted, and they have been at every convention so far, we will do our best to push this movement.

What Business Administration Meant.

"Yesterday you took out the word 'business' and you put in there the words 'honest and efficient,' now these words refer to quality of government, and the word business refers to the form. My conception of a business administration is the way that we used to conduct the business at a U. F. A. board meeting. No Girt or Tory either will ever admit that their government is not 'honest and efficient.'"

An Appeal for Unity.

Mr. Weir made a strong appeal for unity of purpose, and contrasted the enthusiasm of the U. F. A. conventions to that of the Liberal conventions held. They could hardly realize the full import to the future of the movement inaugurated. He was proud to have been associated with the Non-Partisan League, who, during the past two years, had done splendid work in the country in making ripe the sentiment for political action, and making possible the present movement. He knew each member of the, N. P. L. executive were ready to do all possible to make it a success.

Accept Responsibility.

But the responsibility for that was theirs and good as the chairman had been, they should have selected one of themselves who would have had a good practice in regulating the somewhat hot discussions that had taken place. He was sure the president they had selected would make good. He wished the movement "God speed."

Organize! Oh, Organize!

As at other conventions, the farmers soon learnt the song, "Organize, oh Organize," as printed in The Non-Partisan, May 7th issue. * * *

THE VICTORIA RIDING

The Camrose Convention was one of the largest of the series, there being nearly three hundred delegates present. The local Opera House in which the farmers assembled was packed to its utmost capacity, a large number of visitors being also present. The business of the Convention was done with dispatch and efficiency under the able guidance of Mr. F. W. Smith the U.F.A. director for the district who presided.

In tone, in accomplishment, and in organization the Camrose convention followed others which all has been more fully recorded. We therefore publish only those features of outstanding difference.

The first visible demonstration of the old machine methods appeared in Camrose in the hands of the committee appointed on order of business. Requests from several locals that Mr. W. Irvine of Calgary be asked to address the convention were sent to the U.F.A. office and also to the committee on order of business. This committee, however, undertook to stall off Mr. Irvine until all business had been completed but seemingly failed to get the consent of the chairman who called upon Mr. Irvine to speak at the very moment when the committee were trying to put the deal over. When the committee heard Mr. Smith call Mr. Irvine's name, they demanded to know what he was going to talk about. Mr. Irvine replied that he would talk about anything he pleased seeing that he had obtained the approval of the convention. This episode

was unknown to the delegates, the play, apparently engineered by officials from the Head Office, being enacted behind the screen.

The following resolutions were passed, and speak well for the democratic outlook, and non-partisan attitude of the convention as a whole:—

"In view of the fact that the Liberal agents are spreading false representations with regard to the Reciprocity agreement with the United States, and that their platform is the same as ours, therefore be it resolved to send from the southern part of the constituency workers in order to help clear up the situation in the northern part."

"Whereas the present government robbed a considerable number of citizens of foreign birth of the right to vote, and whereas these people, before, during and after the war, conducted themselves most loyally, giving twenty-five thousand volunteers, and did otherwise everything in their power to prove themselves loyal in their attitude towards their adopted country,

"Be it therefore resolved that this convention goes on record as insisting by all means in their power that the government restore immediately to all those naturalized Canadians, who have not been proved disloyal citizens, the right of the ballot."

"Be it resolved that this convention go on record as being opposed to the unconstitutional government now carried on by Order-in-Council."

"That this convention endorse the G.W.V.A. \$2,000 bonus scheme, and government land scheme."

The Officers elected were:—

President—L. W. Hutchison, Camrose.
1st Vice-President—Mrs. J. F. Ross, Duhamel.
2nd Vice-President—John Macdonald, Louheed.
Secretary-Treasurer—John Slattery, Camrose.

Directors:

G. W. Michalcheon, Boian P.O. (Ruthenian Director)
C. Arkenstal, Sedgewick
J. B. Anderson, Toffel R.R. No. 1
T. H. Tierney, Box 209, Vegreville
E. W. Walker, R.R. No. 2, Fort Sask.
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OUR LETTER BOX

FARMERS. BEWARE!

Strathmore, Alta., May 26, 1919.

Editor, NON-PARTISAN:—

Yesterday afternoon Mr. Mercer called on me to enlist my services in developing a scheme (I don't like schemes) to promote the interests of the "Farmers' Independent Political Association." The "scheme" was proposed by the district convention of East and West Calgary electoral division. It was his duty, he informed me, to go and select captains, subordinated to himself, in the townships allotted to him by the executive of the organization. The captain in turn was to find lieutenants in the subdivisions under his charge and thus (in short order and with great precision) the whole riding was to be canvassed and report turned in to the executive. The MAIN OBJECT, according to Mr. Mercer, was "to get each Farmer to pay Five Dollars to each canvasser." This money was to be receipted for in the following manner, viz.: Two dollars were to be put in as membership fees to the U.F.A. To farmers in good standing an official receipt (the proper books were in his possession) for next year's dues would be given, while the others would pay up for the present term. For the remaining Three Dollars, two years' subscription to the G.G. Guide would be given and (pay special attention to this) the money so collected would be given to promote the Farmers' Independent Political Association; to which (he cursorily remarked) the Grain Growers' Grain Co. would give \$10,000 (with strings to every cent of it).

"Not on your tintype, Mr. Mercer," said I. "I don't want any farmers' political association. I am a Non-Partisan, and that includes every man or woman who has the franchise, and wants a new system of politics bedded on the imperishable rock of the science of government." "Then," said my visitor, "you are a knocker of our scheme?" "I cannot be a knocker for I am not on the inside. I am an antagonist out and out and will fight it tooth and nail," I replied. "The Grain Growers' Guide is no different from other papers, it costs money to buy the paper; money to pay the brains and hands that run it; money for its prize and premium schemes, money for postage, rent, etc., etc. It cannot be run on thin air and someone is paying for these political gifts which are not gifts at all, but "GRAFT."

As in previous political parties we allowed ourselves to be pauperized when we let corruption funds do the work that it is our duty and privilege as free Canadian citizens to perform, so, if we lie down and let any domestic profiteer pay our bills, we have none but ourselves to blame if we get the treatment the Huns gave their war prisoners at "Ruhleben." With the memory of Vimy Ridge before my eyes I want to be true to the blood shed there, by the best we had to give; and I would be as false to that memory as I would to democracy, if I should trade off my birthright for a subscription to the G.G. Guide. Boys, wake up! Stand by your guns, and don't let the profiteer furnish you with a Ross rifle and paper-soled shoes. Our delegates to Calgary are pledged to stand by the "Non-Partisan League." In that organization we accept no gifts from "any profiteers." We pay our own way and, as in the past, so in the future, every cent will be accounted for in a manner that drew forth the praise of Calgary's best accountants.

Our leaders we select ourselves from among those who have served us best, and our president, J. C. Buckley, of Gleichen, stands as an evidence of what I say. And yet, even our leaders are subject to our recall; not so much because we doubt their integrity in the least; but as a warning to "all profiteers" to keep hands off, because, the moment any bribery is attempted, we can call them out, whereby they lose all money value, since they cannot deliver the goods. "To him that knoweth to do good, and doeth it not, to him it is sin." Watch for the wolf in the pelt of the bell wether that seeks to "G.G. Guide" you into the profiteers' slaughter pen.

—D. F. BOISSEVAIN.

* * *
OPEN YOUR EARS AND EYES!

Morningside, Alta., May 30, 1919

Editor, NON-PARTISAN:—

Mr. Malchow, in May 22nd issue, is very cheerful, he believes much in the achievements of Mr. Weir, "the farmers' detective," as he calls him. It is a useful practice to be cheerful but the times are hard, too hard to lull the people with rosy hopes. What we need is the bare Truth no matter how bitter it is. "Necessity is the mother of invention."

The more we are aware of the desperate situation of the present system as a whole, the stronger will be our effort to find an immediate issue. I sympathize with all thinking farmers, who are seeking for the settlement of their economic troubles but am wondering how short-sighted they are. For instance, this Non-Partisan movement. It is all right and as far as it goes, good, but it is a means only, not an end in itself.

Farmers are a very important part of society but they are a part only. When there is a talk about the working class movement the thinking people mean the movement of about 85 per cent. toilers against 15 per cent. or less who exploit the toilers. When the working class, comprising the working farmers, talk about the seizure of practical power and the whole industry and all the means of production for the benefit of society, as a whole, it means a fundamental change, an overthrow of the rotten outworn form of society, and the establishment of a new order, under which we shall produce for use not for profit.

But what would happen if suppose the N.P.L. would seize the political power in Alberta. Here are the words of F. P. Burdick in the same issue: "The League has the distinction of having placed in power the first farmers' government in North America and is now in complete control of the State of North Dakota. It has passed legislation in North Dakota that is now saving the individual farmers of that state hundreds of dollars that previously was going in unearned profits to middlemen and profiteers."

Well, well! Hundreds, nay, thousands of dollars more in the farmers' pockets!

In gold? There is no explanation on this matter. No word about the "shrunk-in dollar," and not one word about the farmers' fellow—Mr. Wage-Earner. The farmers of North Dakota are concerned about farmers only. What does the League know and think about the World Market and who will control it and by what means and for whose benefit? The same writer is full of joy over the election of Mrs. McKinney and Mr. Weir to the Provincial Legislative body. I wonder if Mr. Burdick has ever been in our Parliament? One friend of mine, a farmer, came to Edmonton last spring. We went to enjoy the beauty of the Greek style

of the Parliament Building. Then we came inside, climbed the grand staircase and entered the gallery. Believe me, we felt liking to cry but—we laughed! About one-half the seats were empty. My friend was looking for their representative. No chance! Why should he bother to come at a time, when there is no danger of losing his "job"? After this we listened to the debate on—oh, what was it?—just a trifle. The men were frankly yawning but we noticed Mrs. McKinney was eagerly interested—the women are always trying to honestly earn their wages. My friend was smiling. He showed me a splendid type of M.L.A. under capitalist system. This "representative" turned his chair—the soft cushioned chairs are very comfortable, you can rock them or turn around—so as not to see his "comrades in the game" and slept soundly, like a baby in his cradle. It was an eloquent silence indeed.

We read a lot in the Capitalist Press about the knowledge of Mrs. McKinney on the Prohibition troubles. What did or could Mrs. McKinney accomplish on this problem? I don't know. What I do know is that Edmonton City is drowning in whiskey in spite of the Greek style Parliament of Alberta. The workers are spending in this city hundreds of dollars on booze. The trade is so profitable that a Russ janitor of the Hebrew synagogue made three thousand dollars during a few months just filling the bottles in the basement of Jehovah House. The poor scape-goat was fired and fined some tens of dollars to cover the Big traders—that's all. In the bathroom of our Block, we saw hundreds of empty bottles, with inscription, "For medical use only," signed by doctors but the names thoroughly scrubbed off. No sick lived in this block.

My voice is too feeble to awaken the Farmer but I want to shout: "Open your ears and eyes! Study the social History and Economics! Don't separate yourselves into a sect but join the Working Class Movement. Don't be afraid of big words but beware the apostles of peaceful settlement. Don't be childish! There are two classes: Toilers and Exploiters. They are at war for the supremacy. With whom will you side? Can any struggle between the oppressed and the oppressors be waged by "peaceful ballot"? You underestimate the ability of organized Capitalists.

Read and think about the recent events at the Peace Conference. Where are the peaceful "fourteen points"? What is the Peace your League will sign? Be parents for the next generation not spoilers of their future. Do not overestimate your ability, don't try to discover a means to combine the meekness of the dove with the wisdom of a serpent. . . . The alternative is: To fight as class-conscious workers to the end.

—MARY NICOLAIEFF.

* * *
HOW "DEMOCRACY" IS SPELT!

Forestburg, Alta., June 9th, 1919.

Editor, NON-PARTISAN:—

Herewith \$9.00 and names and addresses of subscribers for your excellent publication. The success attained by the N.P.L. in North Dakota and other Western States proves a positive need for such action in Alberta and the Prairie Provinces.

A combined movement admitting workers from all fields of labor more nearly spells "Democracy" than any class action can on the part of a U.F.A. or any other one trade or labor order.

—MRS. L. N. BULL.

The Cause of Unrest

PROFITS OF A MANUFACTURER

Ottawa, June 17th.—Examined before the House of Commons Cost of Living Committee to-day, W. E. Patton, of the Patton Manufacturing Company, Sherbrooke, admitted that the profits of his firm which manufactured tweeds, etc., for the year ending January 31st, 1919, were 72.9 per cent. The balance at the credit of the firm subject to war tax was \$1,010,427. In 1913, the profits were 9.71 per cent. and in 1914, 6.88 per cent. He admitted that 72 per cent. was a very handsome return and also that if content with less profits it would naturally lower the cost of twed to the man who has to clothe his children.

Mr. R. A. Pringle, K.C., commented warmly upon the situation and pointed out that the profits of the wholesaler and retailer had also to be added to the goods before they reached the consumer. There were from 100 to 150 similar firms in Canada. Replying to further questioning Mr. Patton said: "Our mill wasn't built for the glory of God or anybody else." He added, "there must be something wrong with the man who could not make money during the war."—From the Calgary Herald.

THREE HUNDRED PER CENT.

Ottawa, June 17th.—Net profits of over 300 per cent. on paid-up capital; market value stock of over \$5,000,000 set aside for which not a cent was ever paid; and full precaution against all possible losses were the chief points unearthed in the examination F. G. Daniels, general manager of the Dominion Textile Company, before the cost of living committee to-day. —Morning Albertan, June 18th.

The Party System of Government is doomed. Its death knell has sounded in Alberta much quicker than expected two years ago.

THE ROOT OF THE TROUBLE

One firm making 300 per cent. and another 72 per cent. inform the legislators at Ottawa, that they are not running their business for the glory of God, but for the benefit of the shareholders. And still some people are guileless enough to suggest that the labor trouble in this country is solely the work of Bolsheviks and extremists.

It is in order to build up profits for concerns of this kind that we are retaining enormous duties on clothing.

There is the root of the labor and other unrest in this country.

There is no clearer revelation of the desperate condition of affairs that exist in this country, as long as that sort of thing prevails, we shall continue to have disturbances and unrest. It cannot be avoided.—Editorial Comment, Morning Albertan, June 18th.

DEAL WITH THE CAUSE

Deporting alleged Bolsheviks will not prove a remedy for revolutionary propaganda. It is simply the old, old plan of attacking the effect instead of the cause. There is always a cause for revolutionary unrest and to deal effectively with the symptoms we must attack and remove the cause. A sore upon the human body can be forced to close up by plastering it with healing ointments, but if the virus remains in the system, no real good is accomplished. It will break out again in the old or in a new place. So it will be with attempts to suppress revolutionary thought as long as injustice and wrong stalk abroad in the land—as long as a small privileged class are aided by law to wring vast fortunes out of the sweat and blood of the toilers.—The Winnipeg Single Taxer.

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